

# LABOR CLARION

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No. 16

## PRELIMINARY REVIEW OF LEGISLATURE

By PAUL SCHARRENBURG

The fiftieth session of the California Legislature will go down in history as a session confronted by tremendously important problems but lacking effective organization and utterly without the usual guiding hand of a governor.

It was the first session working under the full new reapportionment system, whereby three senators represent a majority of the people in California, while thirty-seven senators represent the minority. That such a set-up retards progress has become painfully evident at this session. For instance, the Assembly, being nearer and more truly representative of the people, passed labor's principal measure, the combined anti-injunction and "yellow dog" bill (A. B. 315), by 68 to 8 votes. The Senate, however, killed the anti-injunction features of the bill by 24 to 15. This reactionary attitude was manifested notwithstanding the fact that Congress and several of the more progressive states have recently enacted similar laws.

### Senate and Assembly Compared

In many other respects the Assembly proved its progressive tendencies, while the Senate tried hard to establish a reputation as the California House of Lords. Unemployment insurance (A. B. 875) carried in the Assembly by 45 to 27 votes and was shelved in the Senate.

Another meritorious measure, A. B. 181, modifying the criminal syndicalism law so as to make it impossible to send workers to state prison merely for membership in certain radical organizations, passed the Assembly without opposition and was killed in the Senate.

The proposal to liberalize primary elections (A. B. 826) so that a voter could declare his party affiliation at the polls carried in the Assembly by 45 to 27, although bitterly opposed by every reactionary. Again the Senate ran true to form and killed the bill by 25 to 14.

Numerous reactionary proposals of the most outrageous character originated in the Senate were passed by that august body and overwhelmingly defeated in the Assembly. Among these measures was a particularly vicious attack upon the workmen's compensation act by Senator Williams. Another was a bill by Senator Gordon to lower the existing age limit for compulsory education from 18 to 16 years.

From beginning to end the main problem of the legislators was the joint issue of economy and taxation. The governor, in his early messages, recommended balancing the budget by reducing appropriations for the aged, the blind and the tubercular poor. Popular indignation at these proposals and the refusal of the Legislature to take the governor seriously on any of his recommendations prevented this backward step.

The general budget bill, A. B. 675, as finally passed by Senate and Assembly and approved by the governor, totals \$246,000,000. This is \$37,000,000 less than was contained in the budget of two years ago and \$12,000,000 less than the budget recommended by the governor.

The problem of balancing the budget, i. e., to provide the revenue necessary for the expense of the state government during the next two years,

### Secretary California State Federation of Labor

has not been solved. After many weary days of debating the Legislature decided to postpone action upon that subject and submit to a vote of the people certain fundamental changes in state and local taxation as embodied in the Riley tax plan, known as Senate constitutional amendment No. 30.

### Submitted to Referendum

At the same special election the people will be called upon to vote on various additional issues, namely:

Riley tax plan (S. C. A. 30), repeals present state public utility tax system, limits taxes on common property, establishes sales tax, etc.

Repeal of the eighteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Twenty million dollar unemployment relief bond issue.

Fifty-five million dollar irrigation district relief bond issue.

Diversion of \$17,000,000 from the state gasoline tax fund for other purposes.

Permitting pari-mutuel betting at race tracks.

Tax exemption for private schools not operated for profit.

Reassessments in southern California earthquake area.

Fixing of local salaries by boards of supervisors.

Provisions to make new laws effective in ninety days.

At an early date the California State Federation of Labor will make recommendations upon these measures.

### BILLS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURE

Following are the bills of particular interest to labor that survived and were passed by the Legislature:

#### Anti-"Yellow Dog" Contract Bill

A. B. 315 by Mr. Cronin—This bill declares the public policy of the state in relation to agreements between employers and employees and declares provisions in contracts of employment whereby either party undertakes not to join, become or remain a member of a labor union or of any organization of employers or undertakes in such event to withdraw from the contract of employment, to be against public policy and void. A determined but unsuccessful fight for the enactment of this bill has been waged in three previous sessions of the Legislature. The adoption of the measure at this session, following three failures, is a splendid testimonial to the legislative policy of the California State Federation of Labor.

#### Employment Agencies' Fees

A. B. 324 by Mr. Maloney—Adds a new section to the penal code prohibiting taking of fees for procuring employment for persons on public works. Defines "public work" and provides that the section shall apply to political subdivisions, municipalities, and various types of districts.

#### Sale of Convict-Made Goods

A. B. 408 by Messrs. Williamson and Maloney—This is a new act relative to the sale of convict-made goods. Subjects goods, wares and merchandise manufactured, produced or mined, in whole or

in part, by convicts or prisoners, either in or out of this state, to the operation of state laws, in so far as permitted under act of Congress, divesting convict-made goods of their interstate character. Makes the sale or offering for sale of such goods, except as specifically sanctioned by law, a misdemeanor. Provides that this act shall go into effect upon the effective date of the act of Congress cited in section 1 (January 19, 1934).

#### Strengthening of Workmen's Compensation

S. B. 1042 by Senator McColl—Amends Section 8 of the workmen's compensation act and provides that all volunteer firemen shall have their compensation based upon earnings of \$38.46 a week, thereby giving them in case of injury \$25 a week and in case of death a full death benefit to dependents.

A. B. 1815 by Mr. West—Enlarges the powers of the Industrial Accident Commission in cases where employers are insured and where employers are acting under a certificate of self-insurance issued by the commission, and where such employers fail or go into the hands of a receiver. It gives the commission under these conditions immediate power to direct the compliance with its awards and orders by the sureties or surety company immediately without the necessity of first applying to the courts for such an order, as is now required under the law.

A. B. 2118 by Mr. Burns—Establishes a new definition of "average earnings" in determining rates of compensation. Its purpose is to meet the new conditions in labor that have arisen by reason of the fact that during the depression an ever-increasing number of workers are employed for only short periods of time each week.

#### Unemployment Relief

The State Unemployment Commission embodied its recommendations in eight different bills. Only three of these passed the Legislature.

S. B. 300 by Senator Fellom—Appropriates \$20,000,000 (bond issue subject to vote of people), to be loaned to counties and cities for relief of unemployment. Approved by governor (Chapter 207).

A. B. 1006 by Mr. Burns—Five-day week for state employees. This is one of the unemployment emergency measures recommended by the State Unemployment Commission.

A. B. 1009 by Mr. McMurray—Limiting hours of labor on public work. Another unemployment emergency measure sponsored by the State Unemployment Commission.

#### Rebate of Wages on Public Work

A. B. 585 by Mr. Gilmore—Amends Section 653d of the penal code, making it a felony to receive a rebate of wages on public work, so as to specifically include within its terms any person who accepts or conspires to accept a rebate from those performing services under contractors and subcontractors doing public work. Approved by governor (Chapter 154).

#### Misuse of Employees' Bonds

A. B. 659 by Mr. Crowley—Amends the employees' bond law so as to include within its protection any security put up by the employee, or appli-

(Continued on Page Three)



## Mass Meeting Called To Discuss Subjects Important to Labor

With the object in view of arousing a revival of interest in the subject of home industry and the popularization of the union label, card and button as symbols of fair wage and working conditions applied to employment in local factories, shops and industries generally, a mass meeting will be held in the auditorium of the Labor Temple next Monday night, beginning at 8 o'clock.

The meeting is being held under the auspices of a special committee of the Labor Council headed by Edward Vandeleur, president of the council, and will be addressed by men of prominence in industrial, financial and labor circles. Music and entertainment also will be provided, and an enjoyable and profitable evening is promised by the committee for all who attend.

Hon. Alfred J. Cleary, chief administrator of the City and County of San Francisco, will be one of the speakers. His address will be on the subject of "Home Industry."

William Foley, secretary of the California Bankers' Association, will speak on "Home Industry and Collective Bargaining."

L. A. Ireland, secretary of the Printers' Board of Trade, whose address before the recent Catholic Economic Conference created great interest in industrial and labor circles, will speak on "Industry and Organization."

John A. O'Connell, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, will address the meeting on the subject, "The Union Label, Card and Button." Always an interesting speaker, O'Connell is expected to have much to say of great concern to his hearers dealing with the recent legislative session, at which he was in attendance during most of its deliberations.

With President Roosevelt's "new deal" in process of development, with all its startling features not yet thoroughly understood by the representa-

tives of the employer and employee classes, it is more than likely that the various measures for the rehabilitation of commerce and industry that he has put forward will be touched upon by the speakers. The committee hopes to see a large turnout for the occasion.

### WORK FOR MARE ISLAND YARD

An order of the Navy Department issued this week, which transfers forty-five naval vessels to Pacific Coast yards for overhauling during the fiscal year of 1934, is expected to add half a million dollars to the budgets of the Coast naval yards. Thirty-five of these vessels are to go to Mare Island and six to Puget Sound.

### EXTENSIVE BUILDING PROGRAM

The erection of between eight and ten school buildings is involved in the proposed \$3,000,000 bond issue which is to be voted on at the special election on June 27. The building program is expected to start within four months, should the issue be approved, and will give employment to more than fifteen hundred men. The proposed new buildings are to replace old wooden buildings which have been declared unsafe.

### Asks Women to Follow Example Set by Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt

Speaking before the spring convention of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, Edward F. McGrady, legislative committeeman of the American Federation of Labor, condemned sweatshop conditions and urged the clubwomen to buy only clothes produced under good wage and working conditions.

McGrady scathingly denounced the exploitation of women and children by employers whose methods he flayed as more shameful than those of wartime profiteers.

"I urge you to follow the example of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt," he said, "who urged all women, when they bought clothes, to buy them from shops which patronize factories where women and children worked under humane conditions and received a decent wage."

Miss Julia K. Jaffray, chairman of the Federation's division of economic adjustment, was applauded by the 700 delegates when she described the part that women, as consumers and purchasers, could play in improving labor conditions.

Miss Jaffray urged the delegates to co-operate with the Women's Trade Union League, the Consumers' League and other organizations, which are planning to affix stamps of approval on articles produced by factories where wages and conditions are found satisfactory.

"All you have to do is look for the labels," she said, "and if you do not find them, then it is up to you whether you will make your purchase."

## Proposed Legislation To End Individualism And Bring New Order

By B. C. CLARKE

With self-regulation in industry as the keynote, the special committee headed by Senator Wagner of New York, engaged in drafting a "national recovery" act that may be a substitute for the Black thirty-hour bill and the proposals of Secretary of Labor Perkins for a governmental dictatorship in industry is continuing its sessions.

Secrecy covers the deliberations of the committee, although it is known that one of the objectives which it hopes to attain with the measure is to afford employment by next September to 3,000,000 of the approximately 15,000,000 idle men and women of the nation.

### Functions of Labor Leaders

It is understood that intimations have been conveyed to the committee from within cabinet circles that the functions of labor leaders as a stabilizing influence in industry should for the time being be exercised or at least directed by the government itself, and possibly best by the Department of Labor.

Industry will be asked through this bill to suppress its own unfair practices and throat-cutting competition, and to conform to such practices as will prevent large over-production, wage slashing and the employment of children. As nearly as can be ascertained, a thirty-hour provision for industry will not be included in the new bill.

### Fate of Black Bill

In the meantime the House Committee on Labor has continued its hearings on the Black and Connerly thirty-hour bills, and is preparing a report on them for the House. While these bills do not appear to have the sanction of the White House, there is a growing indication that the Black bill, which has already been passed by the Senate, may be passed by the House and sent to the President for his signature.

Industry is quite insistent that with reasonable assistance by the government it shall be given an opportunity to undertake its own house-cleaning, and restore order from the chaos of the last two or three years. Efforts are being made to have the anti-trust laws modified by the proposed new measure that is being drafted to an extent that will permit a degree of co-operation, and will serve only to restrict monopoly and prevent arbitrary and undue price fixing.

Regardless of what measure is passed by Congress, it is clear that an old economic order is passing, and that a new system is rising in its place—a system that does away in large measure with "rugged individualism" in industry, with over-production and peaks and valleys in commerce and trade, and installs in its place a system supervised by the government and regulated as to practices, hours of operation and production.

### TEACHERS SHOULD ORGANIZE

Declaring that teachers cannot protect their interests except by organization, President William Green of the American Federation of Labor has issued an appeal to the teachers of the United States to join the American Federation of Teachers.

### TO ABOLISH "SWEATING"

Shirt shop workers of Bridgeport, New Haven, Derby, Branford, and Wallingford, Connecticut, put on a one-day holiday to celebrate the announcement of a movement by the Connecticut Labor Department to abolish "sweating" in the state.

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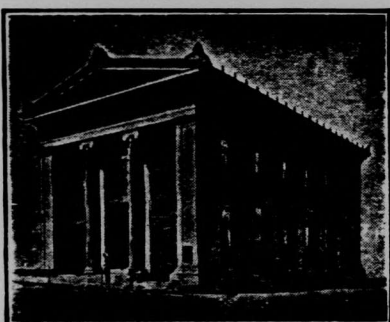
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## Immense Works Bill Now Before Congress

Conferring almost unlimited powers upon President Roosevelt to combat the depression, and providing a \$3,300,000,000 fund for construction work, the bill drafted at the instance of the President, for the regulation of industry and to launch a public works program, was submitted to Congress this week. It is generally believed that speedy action will be taken by the law-makers to push the bill through to passage.

Declaring in its preamble the existence of "a state of national emergency" because of the unemployment situation and the "disorganization" of industry, the momentous legislation would clothe the chief executive with broad loan-making authority and provide permission for voluntary agreements within industry. The power is included to enforce agreements if necessary.

### Allocation of Expenditures

The bill would authorize the following construction works: Public highways \$400,000,000, of which \$250,000,000 would follow the present allocation and \$150,000,000 would be for extensions; public buildings, no set limit on expenditures; naval construction, \$100,000,000 maximum; army, including equipment and possibly a huge airplane flotilla should the disarmament conference fail, \$100,000,000 maximum; slums and housing following the pattern of the United States Housing Corporation of war days, no set limit; natural resources, including soil and erosion work, forestry and similar projects, no set limit; loans to railroads for maintenance and equipment, no limit.

### Sales Tax Abandoned

The plan to raise the necessary \$220,000,000 for paying interest and amortizing the issue by a manufacturers' sales tax had been virtually abandoned.

The final draft also eliminated all loans to industries, except those to the railroads.

President Roosevelt appointed Senator Wagner, of New York; Senator Walsh, of Massachusetts; Secretary of Labor Perkins; Assistant Secretary of Commerce Dickinson; Hugh Johnson, chief of Bernard Baruch's research staff, and Donald Richberg, counsel for the railroad brotherhoods, on a committee to formulate industrial control proposals to be included in the public works bill.

Senator Walsh, chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, said that in general the plan will be for the various industrial units to enter into agreements on work hours, wages and prices with the approval of a government board. This board would have authority to enforce agreements upon any minorities which might attempt price cutting or should pay starvation wages.

The bill, it is understood, will provide for collective bargaining by labor through its own representatives and for agreements by industry and labor on wage scales.

## REVIEW OF LEGISLATURE

(Continued from Page One)

cant for employment, for faithful performance, and any money or property directly or indirectly turned over to the employer or prospective employer pursuant to the contract of employment, and prohibiting investments and the sale of stock or an interest in a business in connection with the securing of a position. This bill is aimed at the "Help Wanted With Investment" racketeer who induces workers to put up money or property representing their life savings in order to obtain jobs which last but a short time. Approved by governor (Chapter 87).

### Preference for Wage Claims

A. B. 951 by Mr. Williamson—Gives wage claimants a preference under receiverships. At present no preference exists when the suit is based on a prior recorded lien and the mortgagee in such cases cannot be made to pay the preferred labor claims even though the receiver appointed at his request collects the current accounts receivable, which the labor claimants helped to produce and which in most cases are largely the result of their labor. Approved by governor (Chapter 175).

### Liberalizing Absent Voters Law

A. B. 695 by Senator Crittenden—Amends and liberalizes the existing absent voters law by removing certain defects which developed in the light of experience.

### Complaints to Railroad Commission

S. B. 791 by Senator Crittenden—Amends section 60 of the public utility act by adding the words "labor organizations" so that in the future labor unions can file complaints or applications before the commission in the name of the union.

### Housing Legislation

A. B. 374 by Messrs. Powers, Bliss and Meeker—Provides for the organization of limited dividend housing companies which would make use of Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds to replace obsolete housing areas and construct new housing where needed. Operates without cost to the taxpayers, as the limited dividend housing corporations are self-supporting. No new state machinery is required. Over-expansion or building in areas already provided with adequate housing is prevented by the requirement that a need for construction must be proved before these companies are given a permit to build. At the present time construction and business groups in about ten cities of California are prepared to meet the R. F. C. requirements. Other states, including New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas and Indiana, already have taken advantage of the R. F. C. provisions for limited dividend housing companies.

A. B. 2362 by Mr. Woolwine—Low-priced homes for indigents. Permits Community Land Chests, under supervision of the state corporation commissioner, to construct low-priced homes for indigent and semi-indigent persons.

## Oakland City Manager Slated for Removal

Four independent candidates for the Oakland City Council were victorious at the general election held May 9. These independents were opposed by the candidates headed by Harry Harding, political boss.

More than 47,000 votes were cast at the election and early returns showed that the independents were far in the lead. With one exception, that of councilman in district No. 4, the independents swept the entire ticket. The new councilmen are:

James H. Quinn, editor and manager of the "East Bay Labor Journal"; Dr. W. J. McCracken; James A. DePaoli, president of the Retail Grocers' Association; Alex (Pop) Arlett, former Coast League ball player, and Walter F. Jacobsen, secretary-manager of the Retail Grocers' Association.

These councilmen-elect campaigned on the platform of government without control by a political boss or league and home jobs for voters and taxpayers of Oakland.

Arlett will take office immediately for a two-year term. All other candidates will be seated July 1.

Ossian Carr, city manager, and four other major officials may be removed in the near future by the City Council, as a result of the election, in which four of the five incumbent councilmen were defeated.

The five major officials who are not "local people" are Carr and E. E. Bullard, his executive secretary, of Texas; John Iverson of Sacramento, health inspector; Dr. Arthur Hieronymous of Alameda, city health officer, and Paul Sampson, city purchasing agent.

### COUNCIL PRESIDENT HONORED

Governor Lehman of New York has appointed Joseph P. Ryan, president of the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York and Vicinity, as a member of the Temporary Emergency Relief Administration to succeed John Sullivan, who resigned because of his recent appointment as a member of the New York State Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission.

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Geo. J. Asmussen - - - - - Secretary  
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## The President's Peace Message

Expressing the hope that "peace may be assured through practical measures of disarmament and that all of us may carry to victory our common struggle against economic chaos," President Roosevelt has transmitted a plea for disarmament, especially as to offensive weapons, to the heads of fifty-four nations.

The manner in which this message has been received does not presage full compliance with the idealistic views of Mr. Roosevelt on the part of the nations whose attitude prompted this unprecedented action of the chief executive. France and the Little Entente evidently will view the suggestion with disfavor as being aimed particularly at their militaristic programs. Japan continues its course in China and no comment has sifted through from Tokyo.

In this country there is a general expression of hope that good will result and that the threat of war will be removed. There is the usual protest of the isolationists, however, and the reference to "entangling alliances" and George Washington.

But out of Mr. Roosevelt's courageous effort there is bound to come a world realization that the United States is prepared to assume leadership in an attempt to save civilization from another catastrophe such as the world war, and the best minds of the interested nations may yet center around this leadership and strive for the common good. Banishment of fear of invasion will do much to bring about world peace.

## Inflation and the Workers

The enactment of President Roosevelt's inflation bill by the Senate and House of Representatives makes it incumbent upon labor to mobilize its fighting strength to protect the workers' standard of living from the price boosts which the inflation plan is designed to bring about, says the A. F. of L. "Weekly News."

The bill sets up the President as a dictator with absolute and unlimited power to expand the currency to a measure unprecedented since the civil war. The president is authorized to have the Federal Reserve Board purchase a maximum of \$3,000,000,000 of government securities in the open market. This is designed to give the bankers a huge cash fund to loan to business concerns for profit-making ventures.

If the bankers refuse to extend this credit, then the President is authorized to issue \$3,000,000,000 in new paper money and devise means to get it into the channels of industry and commerce. The President is also authorized to alter the gold content of the dollar by as much as 50 per cent and to coin silver money at any ratio to gold he sees fit.

The object of the inflation measure is to raise

by law and executive orders the prices of everything except the labor power of the workers, their power to perform work and render service to those who own and operate industry for private profit. This means heavy advances forced by currency inflation in the price of all the commodities which the workers have to buy in order to live. For the preservation of living standards labor will have to depend not on statute law or presidential decrees, but upon the economic force of organized strength.

The time has come when labor must act militantly to protect itself from disaster. Confronted with the inflation measure and the ballooning of prices scheduled to take place under it, labor should use every form of economic power inherent in mass organization to persuade employers to boost wages to the limit. Rationally-conceived and wisely-conducted resistance must be the regular procedure where employers refuse to adjust wages to rising prices.

There is no other way for the workers to protect themselves and their families from drastic reduced living standards.

## The President and the Constitution

"One of the keenest lawyers of the West" is quoted by "Labor" as follows:

"Under the Constitution Congress can not delegate legislative powers to the executive. There is a nice distinction between legislative powers and administrative powers. Administrative powers, of course, can be delegated. You are liable to wake up some day and find that powers given the President to help 'big business' will be administrative, whereas powers given to help labor will be found to be legislative, and therefore unconstitutional."

One of the noticeable features in connection with the granting of extraordinary powers to the President has been the apparent acquiescence of the people. Not that there has not been discussion on this point; but to date no attempt has been made to determine the limitations of delegated powers by court action.

The Hearst papers, it is true, have confidently asserted that President Roosevelt is exercising powers in defiance of constitutional provisions, and have seemed much exercised thereat.

Now comes the San Francisco "Chronicle," conservative Republican in all that the designation implies, and not only approves the position of the Democratic President, but intimates that the Constitution, in so far as it relates to the "doctrine" of "the separation of powers, legislative, executive and judicial," is obsolete and "is the relic of another age." The "Chronicle" says:

"All that President Roosevelt has done is to extend one more feature, which we have long needed and on which other democratic governments have long relied. That is what the British call 'orders in council' and the French 'lois decrets.' Under this system the legislature gives the authority and the executive carries it out. Actually this is 'administration' in the broader sense of the word."

The similarity of the above language to that used by President Roosevelt in his radio address will be readily observed.

## Women's Minimum Wage Laws

"The large San Francisco department stores are doing far more to maintain the minimum wage scale than most such stores in other parts of the country."

The above statement, made to the Council of Catholic Women at the Hotel Whitcomb last week by Miss Caroline Manning of the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, may mean much or little. "Most such stores in this part of the country" probably do little toward maintaining the minimum wage for women. If the San Francisco department stores are doing much in the way of wage maintenance it will be pleasant news, and quite contrary to report,

Miss Manning, who is said to be in San Francisco studying wage conditions, also is quoted as saying: "I am afraid some factories do not uphold the same standards as the stores."

"It is too bad," she continued, "the minimum wage law is in such ill repute because of the Supreme Court having declared it unconstitutional. However, in the face of many of the states passing minimum wage laws this year and with Pennsylvania and Connecticut considering such legislation, it looks like the Supreme Court will have to reverse its decision."

As with the federal child labor law, it is possible that were the legislation again taken up before the court of last resort there might be a reflection of the sentiment in favor of a "more elastic" interpretation of the Constitution at this particular time.

The United States Supreme Court has ordered states, including California, having laws barring prison-produced goods to show cause October 9 why the State of Alabama should not be allowed to file a suit seeking to have such laws declared unconstitutional.

"It is not true," says a writer quoted in the "Shoe Workers' Journal," "that all who are demanding wages be cut are crooks, but it is true that every big crook so far exposed is and was an enemy to decent wages and used his power to have wages and salaries brought to the vanishing point."

Court action to test the right of Superior Judge Ward to overrule the district attorney's motion for dismissal of the Tom Mooney case and to conduct "a so-called trial" is contemplated by John O'Gara, former assistant district attorney. Judge Ward expressed the hope that the legal points raised will be settled by the higher courts before the trial date, May 22.

A United States bank examiner told the Senate Banking and Currency Committee recently that the Harriman National Bank of New York was "operated by thieves." To confirm the verdict, other witnesses testified that twenty-five out of twenty-seven directors of the bank formed a "pool" and used the bank's funds to speculate in the stock market on their own account—and showed bad judgment in the speculation.

With resumption of diplomatic relations between Soviet Russia and China, foreign correspondents are predicting a combined assault upon Japan in the near future. It is said that inhabitants of northern Manchuria have been warned to be ready to evacuate. It is fifteen years since the world war, and a new generation can not be expected to profit by the lesson that both participants in warfare are bound to lose thereby.

Referring to the report of the despicable Flagg, manager of the strike-breaking department of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, who says he took strike-breaking crews to Wichita, Kan.; Paterson, N. J.; Springfield, Ill.; Holyoke, Mass.; Bayonne, N. J.; Minneapolis, Minn.; New Haven, Conn.; Gloversdale, N. Y.; New Bedford, Mass., and San Francisco, the "Typographical Journal" has an excellent suggestion. The printers' official journal says: "Perhaps some day our government will become sufficiently interested in industrial peace to prevent interstate transportation of professional strike-breakers. When that time arrives there will be less difficulty in adopting peaceful methods for settlement of wage differences." Incidentally Flagg promises "another busy year."

As we understand it, Hitler wishes to suppress everybody who isn't a German, except Hitler.—Greenville "News."



## EXPLORING NEW PATHS

—By WILL J. FRENCH—

(Summary of an address before the Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems, on the subject of "An Appraisal of American Industry.")

If we appraise industry today, it is impossible to paint the picture in hues of bright colors. Many millions of men, women and children in our land are workless, destitute and are facing the future with misgivings. The unemployed lists are augmented daily. Farmers can not dispose of their produce. Employers, with their fixed expenses, are often caught helpless in the machine that grinds. Banks have toppled over. Each group in the community is affected, and the solution of our troubles must necessarily be of a general character, if it is to be permanent.

The old slogans and the familiar theories of ancient economists must pass like the mist before the sun. The unemployed man finds no comfort in reading a verbose account of the differences between nominal and real wages when he is without earnings for any comparison. If, as we are told, the business cycle, with its dips and spurs, must be expected to go down each seven years and unemployment become rife, then there is little hope for the future.

### A New Social Order

Earnest shoulders must be put to the wheel, and a new social order replace the present unsocial disorder. Too many men sit idly by because they are but little affected by the terrors of the depression, regardless of the fact that any day may see them go under. They are not unlike the Scotchman who wrote to the editor of a mid-west newspaper asking that the references to Scotch thrift cease or he would stop borrowing the paper.

Industry has tried to stem the tide. Sometimes men have been kept on the payroll when there was lack of work. At other times employment has been rotated in the desire to give employees even a small income. All of these and similar efforts have proved failures in meeting the actual need.

Usually the student of economics does not go to the "Wall Street Journal" for an appraisal of the dark side of industry, but that publication printed this editorial during the last week of April, 1933:

"We in this country have all the elements that make for prosperity, if intelligently mobilized and directed. There is in the United States today more real prosperity of all kinds than existed before the war. We have not exhausted our soil. Paradoxical as it may seem, there are infinitely greater known stores of coal, oil and gas in the ground than there were twenty years ago.

### A Self-Sustaining Country

"We do not yet realize the power resources of the country, much less make use of them. Except for a few commodities, such as coffee, tea, rubber and tin, we have the facilities and the ability to produce everything we need. We have 120,000,000 people with high aspirations and willing to work for a living.

"Yet millions of our people are wholly unemployed, a larger number are only partially employed, and all but a relatively few are actually suffering the pangs of poverty.

"Have we become Hottentots in respect to our wants, or have we suddenly become incapable of providing for ourselves?"

One thing we must do, and that is to discard the time-worn criticism as new paths are explored. A plan under consideration is not necessarily a possible example of the government going into business, or a specimen of communism, or of some other dreaded evil to mature and fixed minds of past decades.

Industry must be based on service, and not on profit, if it is to do its best. A system of govern-

ment needs to be introduced that places "first things first," and they include the abolition of poverty, the economic security of each person willing to work, the protection of the needy, and the removal of the dread thought of "loss of job" that haunts countless millions of men and women down to the last minute of life. With our unparalleled resources, our inventive genius, our machinery power, and everything else that is necessary, there is a distinct challenge to the best there is in our civilization, so that it may become civilized. Starving people amid plenty is the present status. There should be a reversal in order that food, clothing and shelter are available for those eager to do useful work in return.

### What of the Future?

The signs point to a willingness to abandon accepted theories of the past. The requests of President Franklin D. Roosevelt for tremendous discretionary power have been approved by Congress. Several of his proposals are of a revolutionary nature, and some of them may not work out well. However that may be, the people of the United States recognize the dire need, and are determined that full opportunity shall be given to plans that have for their objective the alleviation of human distress. Inflation and deflation are words difficult to define in exact terms, but the intent is known, and steps forward are favored over a policy of standing still.

The pyramiding of wealth, the absence of public control over natural resources, trade monopolies, low wages and long hours, and other evils of our economic methods, need correction at the hands of government. The last word must be considered in its relation to all the people.

Employment must be found for those who would work in order that they may live. Public and private charity should disappear. This does not merely mean something to do for the men who are strong, but must include all of the men and women whose physical and mental equipment should be used in divers ways.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States surprised itself last week by its unanimity in agreeing to a planned federal program.

"The new deal" will not live up to its name unless men, women and children are considered as more important than all else, and industry must be based on that conception of enlightened government.

### CORRECTING VICIOUS PRACTICE

Striking a blow at public utilities' practice of carrying properties on their books at inflated values, the New York Public Service Commission has ordered the New York State Electric and Gas Corporation to correct its books to show the true value of certain parcels of land and water rights.

### ACCIDENT PREVENTION WEEK

Governor James Rolph, Jr., has issued a proclamation declaring the week of May 21 to May 27, 1933, inclusive, to be Accident Prevention Week. During that week the Industrial Accident Commission, in co-operation with the California Safety Society, the National Safety Council, the United States Bureau of Mines and other interested organizations, will hold an All-California Accident Prevention Conference on Wednesday and Thursday at the St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco. At this meeting the speakers will be men and women particularly qualified to speak on their respective subjects. A plan for community accident prevention councils which can be put into effect in the different communities will be presented and will co-ordinate the efforts of the various groups in the community to the end that the enormous loss of life which is occurring daily in homes, on the streets and in industry may be reduced to the minimum. Every person who can possibly do so should attend these meetings and carry home to his fellow citizens the messages received.

## COMMENT AND CRITICISM

—I. L. N. S.—

The Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor finds that the cumulative effect of years of hardship are becoming increasingly evident on the health of children. School and relief agencies have put up a determined fight against malnutrition but the situation is described as grave.

It is futile to talk to parents about building up weak children with good food, fresh air and rest when there is little money for food and there is no relief in sight. The only remedy is work for the parents at decent wages and, failing that, adequate money and food relief until work is forthcoming.

The situation among children bears out what this department has repeatedly pointed out, that the depression is bound to have an adverse effect on health conditions, despite optimistic reports purporting to show good health conditions among the population since the slump began.

\* \* \*

British building trades workers don't mince words in expressing their views of dictatorship. Their executive council recently declared that it viewed with the gravest concern the establishment of a Fascist dictatorship in Germany and the growth of Fascism in Europe generally and went on to say:

"It condemns the acts of violence committed against the workers and the Jews, the suppression of free speech, the suppression of working class organizations and press, and the riding roughshod over the civil liberties of the people.

"It expresses the deepest regret that a great, cultured nation like Germany should have acts of barbarism of this kind committed in its name, filling the world with a sense of shame and feelings of resentment.

"It discerns in this growth of Fascism a direct challenge to democracy and free institutions, and calls upon all those who love liberty, and value the rights of free association and free expression, to proclaim their sympathy with the peoples suffering under this despotism, and to at once proceed to do everything in their power to meet the challenge."

\* \* \*

Once a fellow got famous asking, "Who's loony now?" and another gent is remembered because he said, "One more such victory and I am lost," or words to that effect.

It might be a good time for Croesus and Pyrrhus to get together over a mug of beer and talk things over.

The millions who no longer hear

That all-softening, overpowering knell,  
The tocsin of the soul,—the dinner bell.

might hope to gain some advantage from such a conversation.

However, things are happening so fast that a great deal of the American population is like the man in murderer's row—he hasn't long to wait, knowing that he'll get rope or reprieve with a few more turns of the clock.

Meanwhile, prices are going up and if labor has its old time spunk there'll be a grand battle under way to send wages up faster and a whole lot higher. That's the need of the nation and the need of the hour—wages higher than we ever knew. Wall Street has had its cut of wealth. Let there be an end of that. Demos, where art thou?

### UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE URGED

Speaking over a national hook-up of the National Broadcasting System, Dr. William Trufant Foster, director of the Pollak Foundation, and Dr. Elizabeth Brandeis of the University of Wisconsin urged systems of compulsory unemployment insurance, with the cost borne by employers, as advocated by organized labor.



## Seattle Newspapers Lock Out Employees

An Associated Press dispatch published on Tuesday morning of this week purports to give details of the "strike" of printers employed on the three Seattle daily newspapers. It is as follows:

"Publishers of Seattle's three daily newspapers last night announced the severance of relations with the printers' union and said they would operate 'without the services of union printers.'

"The dispute involves wage reductions of 10 per cent proposed by the publishers and the modification of existing seniority rules and other regulations. The papers are the Seattle 'Post-Intelligencer,' the Seattle 'Times' and the Seattle 'Star.'

### Statement by Publishers

"The following statement was issued by the publishers:

"Following repeated efforts by the Seattle publishers to settle their differences with the Seattle Typographical Union by arbitration, the union at a meeting yesterday rejected the publishers' offer. As a consequence of this the three daily papers are operating without the services of union printers.

"The differences resulting in a severance of relations today date back to 1928, at which time propositions for a new agreement were exchanged. The time limit of the arbitration agreement then effective having expired, the publishers last February renewed efforts to settle by arbitration but were unable to get a meeting in conciliation for almost two months.

### "Burdensome Regulations" Excuse

"Parleys finally were instituted and, as a last resort, the International Union appointed its representative to sit in negotiations. His efforts were unavailing.

"The publishers sought a 10 per cent reduction in wages and the modification of burdensome regulations."

### Present Arbitrary Demands

The above press dispatch tells but part of the story. The assault on the Seattle Typographical Union, according to local printers, is part of the general campaign of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association to take advantage of the industrial depression to destroy the printing trades unions, and especially the Typographical Union. The same tactics were used in Seattle as were used early in April in San Francisco, which resulted in the San Francisco printers being compelled to accept or reject an arbitrary scale of wages at a few days' notice with no chance to discuss the proposal or to submit the matter to arbitration.

Following the plan used in this city, the Seattle publishers, after assembling some hundreds of strike-breakers, submitted their demands, allowing no opportunity for arbitration.

### Misleading Statement

The statement that the publishers sought "the modification of burdensome regulations" is but a quibble, say the printers. The "burdensome regu-

lations" complained of are part of the International Typographical Union laws which have been observed for generations. Knowing that these laws were not subject to arbitration unless the printers desired to sever their connection with the International, it is the general belief that they were inserted in the demands of the publishers for the express purpose of bringing about a rupture in the relations of employer and employee. The statement that the printers "struck" is intentionally misleading.

It is significant that two of the three Seattle newspapers involved are members of the Hearst and Scripps chains of newspapers.

## Administration Employment Policy Declared "Senseless and Stupid"

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, declared in an address in New York last Sunday that organized labor would "fight with its back to the wall" in the next political campaign for restoration of the 15 per cent reduction in the wages of federal employees as symbolic of its opposition to pay cuts generally.

Speaking at a protest meeting sponsored by the New York Federation of Postoffice Clerks, Green termed the federal cut "senseless and stupid" because he said it curtailed purchasing power.

Resolutions protesting against the "unjustified and unwarranted" provisions of the economy bill and calling upon President Roosevelt to reconsider were passed.

Congressman Loring M. Black, declaring the logic of the situation is against the White House, said:

"The President the other day told industrialists to raise the wages of their employees and last week threw over 600 men out of work in the Brooklyn navy yard."

## Columbia River Salmon Fishermen Refuse Packers' Compromise Offer

The strike of the Columbia River fishermen and cannery workers entered the second week of the new packing season with no signs of settlement, but, on the contrary, indications that it was spreading over the coastal area into the north, says an Astoria, Ore., dispatch.

Plants on the Columbia River are, of course, suspended, after packing a little fish that had been caught in the first few days of the season up the river.

The cannery workers are out in sympathy with the fishermen, and the compromise offered by the packers was rejected.

The fishermen have demanded 8 cents a pound for raw stock, as against 6 cents paid last year. The compromise was believed to have been 7 cents.

Reports from the Northwest have indicated the spread of the trouble up to Puget Sound.

## The Rochester Clothing Co.

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## Trade Union Employment Gains Shown in Last Month's Reports

Reports received by the American Federation of Labor from affiliated unions show the first gain in employment in six months. The gain is very small, affecting only seven-tenths of 1 per cent of the membership, the weighted figures showing 26.6 per cent of the membership out of work in March, with 25.9 out of work in April, according to preliminary figures.

If this employment gain in April had followed a gain in March it would be of about normal seasonal proportions. But actually union unemployment increased in March, and this small gain in April was not nearly enough to compensate the loss. Thus at a season when at least 1.5 per cent of the membership should normally have found work in the two months from February to April, this year there has been practically no change in employment and 25.9 per cent are still unemployed in April compared to 26 per cent in February. Thus the employment gain in April served only to counteract the loss in March and unemployment is now back at the February level. Since several hundred thousand persons who normally find work in March and April are still unemployed, this employment standstill means that the level of unemployment is actually higher now by that number.

## Three Prevailing Wage Bills Approved by Governor Lehman

Governor Lehman of New York has signed three bills strengthening existing laws relating to payment of prevailing wage rates on public works.

One provides that municipal and state contracts shall include a clause specifying the prevailing rate of wages to be paid on each job.

Another bill provides that all contracts for state, county, town and village highways must state the minimum hourly wage to be paid.

The third bill provides that in sparsely settled areas where there are no workers of the type for which the rate is to be established the fiscal agent may take the rate for the "first large civil division," which might be a city or an entire county.

## LIFE CAN BE TOO PEACEFUL

A life of slothful ease, a life of that peace which springs merely from lack either of desire or of power to strive after great things, is as little worthy of a nation as of an individual.—Theodore Roosevelt.

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## Coolies Are Favored By Representatives From California

Congressmen John F. Dockweiler, J. H. Hoepel and Ralph R. Eltse, all from California, vigorously defended before the Immigration Committee of the House of Representatives the employment of cheap Chinese coolie labor by American ship-owners in the operation of their vessels.

Their defense of coolie labor was made in connection with the hearings held by the Immigration Committee on the bill introduced by Congressman Dies of Texas to prevent the wholesale smuggling of aliens into the United States by means of loopholes in federal legislation which permits them to be hired as "seamen" in foreign ports and dumped into American ports as "seamen" when if they were not so labeled they would be excluded under the immigration law.

All three of the California representatives opposed the Dies bill.

### 100,000 Coolies for California

Dockweiler not only wanted the maximum number possible of Chinese coolies in the American-owned merchant marine, but declared that right now the State of California needs 100,000 low-wage Chinese to help solve what he calls the "servant problem."

By the "servant problem" Congressman Dockweiler evidently meant the difficulties experienced by well-to-do Californians in finding enough low-wage Americans, or even naturalized aliens, whose economic conditions are bad enough to compel them to become servants for the indecently low wages paid this class of workers.

Therefore, according to Dockweiler, the one thing needed to bring supreme happiness for wealthy Californians is to import for their use 100,000 low-wage Chinese coolies.

The Dies bill makes the government inspection of alleged alien seamen more rigid and provides that ships coming into American ports manned with crews the majority of which were taken on at foreign ports shall, when leaving the United States ports, carry a crew at least equal in number to the crew taken on at the foreign ports.

### Furuseth Defends Dies Bill

Andrew Furuseth, legislative agent of the International Seamen's Union of America, told the committee that the Dies bill is primarily a measure to protect American seamen by providing opportunities for their employment on American ships.

"The American seamen," he said, "see aliens employed while they are starving.

"They see the American shipowners drawing more money from the government for carrying the mails than it costs to operate their vessels.

### American Seamen Driven from Ships

"They have seen the percentage of native American seamen increase on our vessels to more than 50 per cent in 1920 when the policies favoring

them were respected and enforced to some extent. Since 1920 they have seen the natives reduced to about 35 per cent and the Chinese seamen, who are not included in the exclusion law, increased from 1000 to more than 14,000.

"The American seamen find themselves starving while the aliens are working and eating. They are going away from the sea to tell their buddies that American vessels are not for Americans.

"They are drifting from surprise to contempt, and from contempt to scorn and hate, and are drinking in communistic ideas until they have neither time nor patience for their own country's ideals.

"We respectfully represent that this condition—the smuggling and the unjust employment of aliens when citizens are starving—is of very high importance and that to us it seems to be a real emergency."

### Organized Labor Supports Dies Bill

W. C. Hushing, legislative representative of the American Federation of Labor; A. F. Stout, representing all of the railroad brotherhoods, and James H. Patton, representing the Immigration Restriction League, the Junior Order of the United American Mechanics of the State of New York, and the Fraternal Patriotic Americans of the State of Pennsylvania, supported Furuseth in favoring the enactment of the Dies bill.

### Shipping Interests Favor Cheap Aliens

In addition to the coolie-loving Congressman from California, the Dies bill was opposed by Joseph Mayper, representing the Transatlantic Steamship Conferences; Ira L. Ewers, representing the American Steamship Owners' Association and the New York Maritime Exchange, and Captain W. J. Peterson, representing the Pacific-American Steamship Owners' Association.

The representatives of the shipping interests all emphasized the fact that low wages paid their alien seamen increased the profits of the ship-owners. Therefore they opposed any additional restrictions on either the number of alien seamen permitted or the wholesale smuggling of seamen into the United States under present legislation.

A. Dana Hodgdon, representing the State Department, opposed the bill principally because foreign governments had expressed their opposition to it.

T. H. Madigan, legislative counsel of the United States Shipping Board, said the board opposed the bill.

### SUGAR AS ENGINE FUEL

Dr. K. Cuker, a chemist, of Prague, has made sugar drive a gasoline engine by pulverizing it, combining it with alcohol and feeding it to the engine mixed with air. To make certain that the mixture will explode, a little nitrated sugar is added. Sugar thus treated is reported to make a remarkable engine fuel, with no sediment and no ash.

## Connery 30-Hour Bill Favorably Reported

As a substitute for Senator Black's straight six-hour day and five-day week bill, passed weeks ago by the Senate, the House Labor Committee reported favorably a broad measure for federal regulation of industry, the hours on which it may operate, and the wages to be paid workers coming under the scope of the measure. The revised bill was largely dictated by Representative Connery, chairman of the House Labor Committee.

The ends to be sought by the bill would be enforced by a federal licensing system, with a federal board of three members to supervise the proposed regulation of production, wages and hours.

The Black bill barred from interstate commerce products made by labor employed more than six hours per day or five days per week. Under the House Labor Committee bill licenses to manufacture and ship goods in interstate and foreign commerce would be issued only to manufacturers who agree not to work their employees longer than the thirty hours per week prescribed by the measure.

The operation of the Connery thirty-hour week bill is limited to two years, during which period the provisions of the Sherman and Clayton anti-trust laws conflicting with any provision of the measure would be suspended.

### MASONIC RULING ON BEER

The grand master of the Ohio Grand Lodge of Masons has ruled that members of the order may sell 3.2 per cent beer without being guilty of a Masonic offense so long as the present legislation declaring such beverage non-intoxicating is in effect. However, "publications either Masonic or predicated their membership upon Masonry" are prohibited from carrying advertisements concerning the handling or sale of 3.2 per cent beer.

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## RUN O' THE HOOK

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

The official count of votes on the proposed change in I. T. U. laws permitting local unions to adopt a four- or five-day week and assess members in excess of one per cent shows the proposition was overwhelmingly defeated. A total of 43,557 votes were cast, 13,500 in favor and 30,057 against, giving a majority of 16,557 opposed to the change in the law.

On Wednesday, May 24, will be held the regular annual election of this union. The only offices in which there is a contest are for the three members of the executive committee, consequently only six names will appear on the ballot, three to be elected. The candidates for these places are H. J. Benz, E. C. Browne, W. P. Davis, M. S. Dunning, W. N. Mappin and D. Zari. At Wednesday's election the membership will also vote on a proposition submitted by the I. T. U. executive council, deciding for or against holding a convention this year. This union at its April meeting voted to send no delegates. Members and chapel election boards are urged to read the election instructions carefully. In accordance with law, votes will be tabulated in chapels.

It is said, reported, rumored, alleged that one of the pampered and luxuriously housed scabs recently brought to San Francisco with the intention of displacing union newspaper printers and opening industrial strife in the city is now attempting to sandbag one of the carriers out of \$400. Claim is made that while being returned to another city, following bitter disappointment at being unable to secure "professional scab" assignment here, an infection developed from his having come in contact with a needle (whether sewing or hypo, yet to be learned) while occupying a sleeping berth.

According to reports, Cincinnati union has been given an arbitration award calling for an eight-hour day with no reduction in the daily rate of pay, having previously been enjoying a seven and one-half hour day. It is regrettable an arbiter could see fit to lengthen hours with so much agitation for shorter hours. The publishers had asked for a 25 per cent reduction in the scale.

Louis Reuben visited headquarters a few days ago to bid goodbye to his friends and drew a traveler. His destination was Sacramento, where he intends to be located temporarily.

Next Sunday, May 21, is the date of the regular monthly meeting of the union. Come out and assist in transacting the business of the organization.

Nearly 500 business and professional men and women of San Bernardino have signed a petition asking the "Sun" of that city to open negotiations with the Typographical Union there. For over a year the publication has been operating as a non-union concern and attempting to conquer the fighting spirit of its former employees. These latter number forty-five, representing eighty regis-

tered voters, thirty-five property owners and taxpayers, thirty-nine school children, and sixteen war veterans, and announce they "are not going to walk out of San Bernardino without a legitimate struggle" and leave their places to the "rats." At last reports no reply to the petition had been made by the "Sun" management.

W. L. Slocum, G. L. Munson, J. W. Kelly, A. D. Davidson and Robert Sleeth arranged the program for the twenty-first outing of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society at Fairfax Park.—"Twenty-five Years Ago" in "Chronicle," May 18.

The San Jose Allied Printing Trades picnic at Almaden last Sunday drew visitors from many points in the Bay region, San Francisco being represented by a goodly number. The hosts provided good things to eat and drink, and games, dancing and contests of various kinds served to keep the crowd amused and entertained. It is intended to make the affair an annual event.

## DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

Daniel Foley, business agent of United Laborers' Union No. 1 of San Francisco, dropped dead in Santa Cruz, where he had been visiting, on Monday last; Henry T. Hock, a member of Musicians' Union No. 6, died on Sunday last; Forrest Mitchell, member of Machinists' Union; Herman W. (Dutch) Garfes, member of Photo Engravers' Union No. 183, died May 12.

## "News" Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

In a week or so Johnny Dow will start on a visit to his home town, Kansas City, to be gone a month or six weeks. He will drive, going via Reno and returning the Grand Canyon route.

Next time anyone says conditions are changing Machinist Jack Caldwell will be in position to agree. Jack worked in San Rafael, on the "Chronicle," the "News" and the "Call" last week, and doesn't know but what he should change his appellation from machinist to drummer.

Janitoring is education, Perce Pendergrass orates. Each morning, he says, he has learned to look at the slipboard to see who is working so he'll know where to place gobboons, as it seems some gnaw plug cut.

"One never sees a fat sub any more," mused Harvey Bell, "though we still have plenty of good-looking ones. At that, however, I'll bet if they had to live on their good looks, they wouldn't overeat."

Add to your prize menus: Johnny Branch, in a Fourth street "scatter," breakfasting on hot cakes and beer.

No pun was intended by Eddie Haefer, proof in hand, approaching "Red Ed" Balthasar and asking: "Is this read, Ed?"

Several of the boys voyaged to Almaden Sunday for the Allied Printing Trades picnic. They declined to state whether their visit was to boost the label or sample free 3 point 2.

A temporary return to Pop Holm, who lately has been demonstrating correct keyboard operation to the mazda shift, to the sunny side was an item of interest to those who like their windows closed and work with sweaters on. Pop, ruddily pink, just loves breezes which wave his scanty tresses.

A long sickness terminated for Shorty Davidson when he returned to work last week, or at least he hopes it is ended. Mr. Davidson suffers from recurrent nervous trouble as a result of war wounds, and when a spell comes on he's liable to be laid up for months.

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## MAILER NOTES

By LEROY C. SMITH

The regular monthly meeting of No. 18 will be held at Labor Temple Sunday, May 21.

There would appear to be some truth attached to the rumor that the Pittsburgh Mailers' Union is near to being one wavering in its allegiance to the M. T. D. U. For in the May "Typographical Journal" that local's scribe writes that "the M. T. D. U. needs new commanders" or officers. That's defiance, or "lese majesty," with a vengeance! And Pittsburgh is not so many miles, either, from the "home-town" local of the president of the M. T. D. U.—New York City. Strange that mailer revolt against the tyranny of M. T. D. U. officers should break out at this time adjacent to and not far distant from the "seat of power" of the M. T. D. U. dynasty—New York.

One of the best—if not the best—examples of a harmoniously run local in the country is that of the Milwaukee Mailers' Union, making Milwaukee famous for other things than a certain 3.2 per cent beverage of alcoholic content. A nationally known member of the Milwaukee Mailers' Union, in a letter to the writer, says in part: "Election of officers finds Mr. Davis, incumbent, only candidate for president, Al Polzin for vice-president, and Otto G. Lepp for secretary-treasurer, without opposition. Election will be held May 14, and we are going to have an 'inaugural ball' (not like New York's—far from it), just a plain beer party, where everyone will drink as much of '3.2' as he might care for, and dance, and also a buffet lunch, all for the noble sum of either 75 cents, or maybe \$1; so that is quite a novelty with the folks here. Of our sixty-five members, forty-five to fifty attend these parties. The last one gave us a net 'profit' of \$1.23; that is going some, too. It is not a money-making matter—just a good time for the members and their wives and sweethearts only. Next comes our outdoor stag, for men only, then the family picnic, the fall dances, and so on. We go on keeping up an everlasting good fellowship in so doing. Otto G. Lepp has returned to work after a slight illness."

## Child Factory Workers' Strike

### Abolishes Sweatshop Conditions

Union officials announce that the Dashefsky Bros., owners of the D. & D. Shirt Company, Allentown, Pa., have signed an agreement ending the "child strike" against sweatshop conditions in their plant.

While the strikers were expected to return to work immediately, they were delayed because of a fire in the mill which destroyed the sewing room with an estimated loss of \$25,000.

The settlement at the D. & D. plant, where Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, wife of the governor of Pennsylvania, marched in the picket lines, ends the strike in the Lehigh Valley, with the exception of the Adkins Shirt Company.

The fact that this civilization survives makes us wonder more and more what could have destroyed the old ones.—"Oil City Derrick."

## Typographical Union Election Next Wednesday

### Progressive Candidates For Members of Executive Committee (Vote for THREE)

**H. J. Benz**  
Chronicle

**E. C. Browne**  
Wall Street Journal

**W. N. Mappin**  
Secretary's

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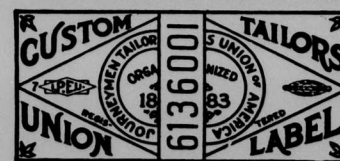
**San Francisco Progressive Club**

D. N. Bonnington  
President

R. W. Waterson  
Secretary

## FINE UNION-TAILORED CLOTHES

At a Price You Like to Pay



FAIR  
ALWAYS

**BOSS**  
624 Market Street

UNION  
TAILOR



## Warning Is Given of Impending Collapse Of Capitalistic Era

"The most inspiring page in the history of American workers and farmers was written May 6 and 7 when more than 4000 delegates from farm, labor and unemployed organizations convened in Washington to issue a new economic declaration of independence," says Labor and Socialist Press Service. It continues:

"A detailed and fighting program for the ills of farm and city workers was drawn up to supplement a new economic Declaration of Independence; a permanent organization was set up which will continue the work of the Continental Congress until the proud aim voiced by the declaration—the building of a new economic system of justice and freedom—is accomplished.

"The giant convention reached its emotional heights Sunday morning when A. C. Townley, elected by the farm holiday convention in Des Moines to appear before the Continental Congress, made his plea for farmer-labor solidarity.

### Great Demonstration for Farmers

"Townley told of the projected farmers' strike, which will withhold farm produce from the markets until the farmers are paid a fair price for the fruit of their bitter toil. Townley pleaded for practical co-operation. He urged labor in the cities to join with the farmers in a joint trading arrangement. The farmers had no desire to starve the city workers. But together they could starve out the profiteers and exploiters who live off both city and farm workers. The farmers would provide food in exchange for clothing and machinery manufactured in the cities.

"The banks had a holiday," said Townley; "now let us give the gamblers a holiday. The farmers will strike. They ask city workers to join them against the system which has brought all of us misery and starvation. You city workers can strike; and you can eat while you strike."

### New Declaration Adopted

"Responding to Townley's address, Vice-Chairman Daniel W. Hoan declared the pledge of solidarity of farmer with city worker was 'music to our ears.' He said: 'Together we will take power for all the people of the nation.'

"The declaration adopted by the congress cited the first Declaration of Independence and its mandate to the American people to change their form of government when they find their existing form destructive of life, liberty and happiness. The new declaration then told how a new autocracy—"the profit system of business, industry and finance"—has 'enthroned economic and financial kings . . . more powerful, more irresponsible and more dangerous to human rights than the political kings whom the fathers overthrew in our American Revolution of 1776.'

"The concluding section of the 900-word declaration warns of impending collapse of the system and summons farmers and city workers to 'press forward as the new rulers of the nation.'"

### DEATH OF W. J. SPENCER

William J. Spencer, long secretary-treasurer of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, died suddenly on April 24 at his home in Wheatland, Md. He was 65 years old.

**HERMAN'S HATS**  
Union Made  
2386 MISSION STREET  
Near 20th Street

### CITY WATER DEPARTMENT

The San Francisco Water Department reports an increase in net income of \$191,895 during the first ten months of the fiscal year 1932-33, in spite of a falling off in gross revenue of \$154,308. The total net for the ten months was \$1,918,951, compared with \$1,727,057 for the same period last year.

### HAT AND CAP MAKERS STRIKE

Sweatshop conditions and inadequate wages have forced out on strike 1500 members of the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' Union employed in 225 shops in New York, according to announcement by Nathan Spector, manager of the union's joint board.

### UNPAID TEACHERS CLUBBED

Five thousand Chicago school teachers stormed the Chicago Title and Trust Company building to demand payment on the salaries now unpaid for nearly a year. The unpaid teachers were clubbed from the doors by unpaid policemen. Two days before almost as large a delegation of teachers smoked out "Hell 'n' Maria" Dawes at his bank, and gave him a chance to swear a little, and at this gathering, too, there was some fighting.

### FAIR MANUFACTURER'S MESSAGE

In a "personal message to union men and women," S. J. Palmer, president of Eagleson & Co., says: "In buying non-union goods you are encouraging the horrible conditions under which they are made—conditions which you would not want your sister or mother to work under. You are adding your strength to your enemies by increasing their output and profit and encouraging other factories to follow their example. Buy union-made goods and encourage better wages and better conditions."

### DANGER OF INFLATION

Several hundred thousand men were put back to work during April, according to the "Monthly Survey of Business" compiled by the American Federation of Labor, which comments further:

"But after the spring season is over, it seems probable that business will continue downward unless government measures turn the tide. For deflation forces are still strong and the situation is still too uncertain to start credit flowing from the banks."

The survey presents illuminating graphs showing the course of currency depreciation and the effects the abandonment of the gold standard by England had on commodity prices and unemployment there and in the United States. Suspension of gold payments by the United States had, by the end of April, sent the dollar 14 per cent below par and sharply raised wheat and cotton prices, the survey finds.

On the question of price boosting inaugurated by Congress and the President, and the purchasing power of the masses, the survey said:

"By whatever method prices are raised unless provision is made to raise wages proportionately purchasing power will be relatively reduced and the price increase will not establish a balanced upward movement of business.

"The danger of inflation is that it may create an unbalance of economic forces and get out of control.

"Assuring workers increases in proportion to increases in prices and productivity would provide a strong balancing force."

**UNITED STATES LAUNDRY**  
Telephone Market 6000  
1148 HARRISON STREET  
VISITORS WELCOME  
We Wash Everything With Ivory Soap

## Spokesman for Labor Denounces Rail Bill

Donald R. Richberg of Chicago, attorney for the railroad brotherhoods, made a vigorous protest against the administration bill for emergency reorganization of the railroads at the hearings on the measure held by the Senate Commerce Committee.

"Ninety per cent of the operating economies proposed under the bill," he said, "would be achieved at the expense of the railroad employees."

The committee heard Richberg after Interstate Commerce Commissioner Joseph B. Eastman had declared that large numbers of railroad workers would lose their jobs by the proposed consolidations of service and elimination of waste.

"Unemployment is the fundamental problem with which the country must deal and solve, if ruin is to be averted," Eastman said. "Nevertheless, it seems to be an unsound conclusion that employment should be preserved by retaining waste and inefficiency. This is particularly true of the railroads."

Richberg offered a number of amendments to remedy the fundamental weakness of the reorganization bill. He contended that the act should comprehend measures to improve labor conditions and insisted that to provide economic stability provision should be made for the participation of labor in planning industrial operations. In addition, the co-ordinator should be empowered to rehabilitate and improve the roads.

He said the co-ordinator's powers should extend over motor, air, water and other transportation service, and that there should be large reduction in fixed charges and broad retirement of unused property.

### City Relief Figures Indicate Industrial and Business Revival

During the week which ended Saturday, May 6, the number of persons in San Francisco who found it no longer necessary to depend upon charity for support totaled 1672.

Since March 25, according to Director of Relief Charles M. Wollenberg, 9000 persons have gone off relief.

"These people," he said, "are being called back to all sorts of jobs. At first we suspected the situation might have been caused by the normal summer demand for agricultural workers. But such is not the case. The people are going off relief to take jobs as brickmasons, carpenters, accountants, stenographers, clerks and salesmen. There is no doubt in my mind but that we are well on the up-bound—that the revival is on us surely and certainly."

Total number on relief at the present time is 65,979.

Phone HEmlock 3760

### Henry's Dairy Lunch

FOOD OF QUALITY

3036 Sixteenth Street

San Francisco

### Pompeii Macaroni Factory, Inc.

Manufacturers of  
HIGH-GRADE GOODS

Oakland Branch: 501 FRANKLIN ST. Phone LAkeoide 1246  
Los Angeles Branch: 105 COURT ST.  
2987 FOLSOM ST., Near 26th, SAN FRANCISCO  
Phone MIssion 5744

Phone Market 0170

UNION STORE

### BROWN & KENNEDY

FLORAL ARTISTS  
Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices  
3089 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia San Francisco



## S. F. LABOR COUNCIL

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 0056.

### Synopsis of Minutes of May 12, 1933

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Vandeleur.

**Roll Call**—All officers present.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

**Communications** — Filed — From the Building Trades Council, copy of minutes, received and filed. From the Union Labor Life Insurance Company, inclosing report of its officers presented to the stockholders.

Referred to Executive Committee—From the American Federation of Labor, inclosing copy of decision of the executive council with reference to the jurisdiction of brewery drivers.

Referred to the Secretary—From the student body of the Humboldt Evening High School, requesting the co-operation and assistance of the Council in having the Board of Education continue the evening schools as they now are. From the Board of Supervisors and the Public Utilities Commission on the subject of one-man-operated street cars on the Municipal Railway.

**Resolution** — Communication from Laundry Workers' Union No. 26, inclosing a copy of resolution relative to the zoning ordinance, and requesting the adoption of said resolution. On motion the resolution was adopted. It is as follows:

"Whereas, The Honorable Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, California, is at the present time considering amending section 5, subdivision 10, of the zoning ordinance, which said amendment has for its purpose the future restriction of new laundries to the industrial zones; and

"Whereas, The citizens of San Francisco have made continuous efforts over a period of a year and a half to achieve this very necessary legislation, by the patient exercise of lawful means, and are being vexed by false and technical obstructions to the enactment of this law; and

"Whereas, The locating of numerous laundry establishments in the commercial zone is both in-

appropriate and unnecessary, and is destructive of the mercantile character and morale as well as value of the neighborhoods where such establishments are located, frequently occupying premises wholly unsuited (though otherwise sanitary) to carry on the business of practical laundering, and in many instances deliberately violating the law; it is not uncommon to find cooking, eating and sleeping facilities in places varying from 8x10 to 25x30 feet in size, constituting the laundry and residence as well. The proposed amendment is not retroactive, therefore will not affect anyone now lawfully engaged in the laundry business; and it would be conducive to the best interests and welfare of our city; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular meeting assembled, that we earnestly and respectfully request favorable and prompt action on the aforesaid amendment to the zoning ordinance, and that copies of this resolution be sent to Mayor Angelo J. Rossi, the Board of Supervisors, and to the members of the City Planning Committee of the Board of Supervisors."

**Report of Executive Committee**—In the matter of controversy of Musicians' Union and the Southern Pacific Company, relative to the Southern Pacific band complying with the rules of the union, your committee referred the matter to the secretary to assist the union in adjusting same. In the matter of controversy between the Grocery Clerks' Union and Mr. Kirkland, conducting the grocery at 1933 Irving street, the matter was discussed and as there appeared a possibility that the parties in interest may be able to adjust their differences the matter was laid over. In the matter of application of the Cleaners and Dyers' Union for placing the Thomas-Allec-Taco Corporation on the unfair list, also the Sterling and Bell Cleaners, the matter was discussed at length and at the conclusion was referred to the secretary to take up and arrange a conference with all parties in interest. Report concurred in.

**Reports of Unions**—Stereotypers, business carried on as usual. Molders reported that it has notified the Molders' Mooney Defense Committee that it has withdrawn from the recently organized Mooney conference, the reason for withdrawal being that the conference assumes to deal with many other controversial issues having nothing to do with securing Mooney's vindication, wherefore the union does not want its name connected with the acts of the conference; but will use its independent judgment as to labor's co-operation in securing freedom for Mooney; will hold picnic on June 18. Culinary Workers, Tait's Cafe still unfair; also Foster's and White Taverns; when patronizing places that sell beer, look for the union house card. Auto Mechanics, refrain from having repairs made at agency shops; see that your repairs are done by union mechanics. Moving Picture Operators have been able to restore wages in all theaters where cuts were in effect; are now 100 per cent. Bakery Drivers have been successful in organizing twenty-three men; Renon, Venetian and United French bakeries have signed agreements with the union; Roma Bakery, serving Rainbow stores, is threatened with bankruptcy; this is an unfair bakery. Chauffeurs have placed the Union Cab Company on the unfair list.

President Edward Flore of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Beverage Dispensers' International Union was present and was called upon to address the Council. Brother Flore thanked the Council for its co-operation with the local unions of the allied crafts, and described the campaign of reorganization now undertaken by that international union. He also referred to the deplorable conditions existing among the 3500 workers on the construction of the Boulder dam, and outlined his plans to secure co-operation of the international unions and the American Federation of Labor to secure the right of organization and

improved working conditions for these workers. His address was well received.

**Report of Trustees**—Your trustees have examined all the books and found them correct. They submitted a financial report which on motion was read and placed on file.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same. **Receipts, \$463; expenses, \$284.25.**

Council adjourned at 9:45 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label, card and button when making purchases; also to patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible.

J. O'C.

**Notice**—General mass meeting will be held Monday evening, May 22, 1933, at the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets, for the promotion of home industry and the union label, card and button. Everybody invited.

J. O'C.

### ORIGINATED IN SAN FRANCISCO

A leaflet on the history of the union label, issued by the Union Label Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, says: "While the cigar makers are generally allowed to be the inventors and sponsors of the earliest trade union label, a similar device was used six years earlier, in 1869, by the Carpenters' Eight-hour League of San Francisco. This league furnished a stamp to all planing mills, operating on the eight-hour plan in order that they might be able to identify the work of the ten-hour mills."

### Cooks and Waiters Organize

#### 14 New Locals in Forty Days

The Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance is making fine progress in its big nation-wide organization campaign, in which the labor press, labor councils and American Federation of Labor organizers are giving effective help. Secretary-Treasurer Robert B. Hesketh reports from Cincinnati headquarters.

Fourteen new locals have been chartered in the last forty days and several thousand new members have been added to old locals. The new locals are at Springfield, Mass.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Lawrence, Mass.; Belleville, Ill.; Great Falls, Mont.; Toledo, Ohio; Yonkers, N. Y.; Worcester, Mass.; Wheaton, Ill.; Kenosha, Wis.; Waukegan, Ill.; Racine, Wis., and Chicopee, Mass.

General President Edward Flore has been holding splendid meetings in a coast to coast tour from Boston to San Francisco, speaking in Chicago, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Salt Lake City, Los Angeles and other cities. He will return East by way of Portland, Seattle, British Columbia, Butte, Billings, Minneapolis and other centers.

### WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Co.  
Bella Roma Cigar Co.  
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth Co-Op Manufacturing Company.  
Clinton Cafeterias.  
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.  
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.  
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.  
Foster's Lunches.  
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.  
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dred-naught and Bodyguard Overalls.  
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.  
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.  
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.  
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.  
Market Street R. R.  
Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Co.  
Purity Chain Stores.  
Q. R. S. Neon Corporation, 690 Potrero Ave.  
San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle)  
Tait's, 24 Ellis.  
The Mutual Stores Co.  
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.  
Traung Label & Litho Co.  
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.  
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

## Buy American

AND DON'T OVERLOOK ASKING FOR THE UNION LABEL ON ALL YOUR PURCHASES. WE ARE ALWAYS GLAD TO USE IT AND WE TRY TO MERIT YOUR CONFIDENCE AND DESERVE YOUR PATRONAGE

### Walter N. Brunt Press

Printing and Badges  
111 Seventh Street  
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## Unemployment Gains Shown by Federation

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, has issued the following statement on unemployment, based on reports received from affiliated organizations:

"Trade union reports for the first four months of 1933 show a worse unemployment condition now than at the first of the year. Normally from 2 to 3 per cent of the membership should find work from January to April; but this year our records show more out of work in April than at the first of the year. The weighted figures show 25.8 per cent of the membership out of work in January and 25.9 per cent in April. The unemployment level in April was about 10 per cent higher than it would have been if seasonal gains had been normal.

"This loss is due largely to the bank crisis. Closing the nation's banks caused such heavy reductions in business that over four hundred thousand industrial workers lost their jobs, according to the Federation estimate of unemployment in March. Most of this loss was in manufacturing, where nearly 225,000 were laid off; wholesale and retail trade contributed another 60,000 to the unemployed, railroads nearly 30,000. Although farmers took over 50,000 for spring planting activities, these jobs were few indeed compared with the number thrown out of work by the bank crisis. The total figures for February and March show 12,988,000 unemployed in February and 13,360,000 in March (preliminary).

"Thus unemployment increased by over 500,000 from January to March this year; while even under the depressed conditions of last year the increase for the same period was only 173,000. Normally, about 300,000 workers should be re-employed from January to March, while this year over 500,000 lost their jobs.

"Both union figures and government records tell the same story—that the bank crisis has meant a higher level of unemployment, and there is no evidence yet to show that this loss has been regained.

"Unemployment is the greatest human and economic problem now before the country. Industry cannot borrow money, increase activity and put men to work; banks can not lend. To get these unemployed millions back to work in the normal channels of trade and industry is clearly a task for the federal government. To use federal credit to start work creating wealth in reflation is the safe way to build back to normal, avoiding the dangers of inflation. The Federation figures follow:

	TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT Estimate of Total Num- ber Unemployed in the United States	TRADE UNION UNEMPLOYMENT (Per Cent of Membership) Unemployed Part (Weighted) Time	
April, 1930...	2,964,000	13.3	..
1932—			
January ...	10,304,000	23.1	19
February ..	10,533,000	23.0	20
March ....	10,477,000	22.5	20
April .....	10,496,000	22.8	21
May .....	10,818,000	22.8	22
June .....	11,023,000	23.6	21
July .....	11,420,000	25.4	21
August ....	11,460,000	25.1	21
September .	10,880,000	24.8	22
October ...	10,875,000	23.9	22
November ..	11,589,000	24.2	23
December .	11,969,000	24.9	22
1933—			
January ...	12,821,000	25.8	20
February ..	12,988,000	26.0	20
March .....	13,360,000*	26.6	22
April .....	.....	25.9*	21*

\*Preliminary."

## SPEED-UP SYSTEM CAUSES STRIKE

Approximately 300 employees of the Rice-Stix overall and shirt factory at Lebanon, Mo., struck in protest against a new production system which speed-up industrial engineers were seeking to install. Representatives of the strikers claimed the system would result in a wage cut. E. R. Freece, manager, said it was designed to "equalize" wages.

## 5000 Dressmakers Call Strike For Higher Pay, Shorter Hours

Philadelphia's 5000 dressmakers were ordered to strike by the Waist and Dressmakers' Union following the failure of last-minute attempts to avert the walkout through a compromise settlement.

The workers demanded a 20 per cent increase in the present scale of from \$6 to \$10 a week, reduction in hours from fifty-four and longer to forty hours, and recognition of the union.

A committee of employers representing twenty-five of the market's 150 shops, and employing 40 per cent of the Philadelphia waist, blouse and dressmakers, offered to establish the forty-four-hour week in their shops but refused to consider wage increases or unionization. The manufacturers also refused to submit the wage and organization issues to arbitration.

Elias Reisberg, vice-president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and manager of the Philadelphia branch, points out that unionization of the industry is imperative to rid it of the sweatshop, and wage increases are necessary to prevent shortened hours from becoming a mere "share work" measure.

Reisberg sent a telegram to President Roosevelt in which he said that the union was striking in support of the President's program for higher living conditions and increased purchasing power for the masses as restoratives of national prosperity.

## Big Business Chiefs To Face Indictment

The "underground" which carries so much advance information that later becomes first page news is crackling with a tremendous sensation in these Washington days, says an I. L. N. S. dispatch from the national capital.

Twelve men of tremendous power in American business and finance are scheduled to be indicted by the federal government, following testimony before the Senate banking investigators.

That parade of witnesses, headed by J. P. Morgan and his twenty partners, is about to start.

It is reported that 200 leading financiers and business big shots are due to sit in the blistering Senate committee seat and the dozen to be indicted, "if indictments can possibly be found," are included in the men who will form this big parade.

If the talk is true, Teapot Dome will become a little thing by comparison.

But there are those who look at the power of big business and then whisper gently, "Don't count your indictments until they are voted."

But the program seems certainly to call for a sensational lot of indictments and for a grand effort to land some big fish in prison.

Perhaps the test of power between government in Washington and government in Wall Street lies in this impending conflict.

## THOSE CRUMPLED LIDS

Fair Kitchenette—Have you noticed her hat? Looks as if it had been stepped on. Bright Humidorcas—Well, she had it in the ring, but now she's out of politics.—Louisville "Courier-Journal."

Nothing does so much for so little as your telephone



Trying days? Many steps?  
A hundred and one things  
to do? There is one aid  
you can always count on!  
The **Telephone!**

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Business Office: 444 Bush Street Telephone GAfield 9000



## How Rising Prices Will Affect Workers

Here goes for another sock in the eye for the wage earners—and for all earners of fixed incomes, says an I. L. N. S. dispatch from New York.

The New York "Times," in its financial section, reports on a national survey and forecasts that the cost of living will rise from 3 to 10 per cent within the next ninety days.

Many labor men believe this is a most conservative estimate. They hold the rise is more likely to be above 10 per cent.

The extent of the rise in cost of living will be largely determined by the degree of currency inflation and no authority can today say what that will be.

Few, indeed, are brave enough to forecast a rise in wages sufficient to offset the rise in prices that has already set in strongly. Butter went up 4 cents, retail, over one week-end in the Metropolis.

Added to unemployment, added to loss of money in failed or closed banks, added to the prospect of new unemployment through railroad consolidation, is the punishment sure to come through rising prices that will cut deep holes in pockets already holding only pennies.

One postal employee pictured the condition of millions when he said:

"If the cost of living goes up 10 per cent I shall lose my home. I can just get by as it is. Any more load and I'll have to give up."

### OAKLAND BAKERY UNIONIZED

The Central Labor Council of Alameda County announces to the general public and its members that the Toscana Bakery Company has settled its differences with the unions of the baking industry.

### BETTER TIMES IN LONDON

As an indication of somewhat better times, the notification recently received by the 60,000 employees of the London County Council that the wage cuts, varying from 2½ to 10 per cent of their salaries, made fifteen months ago to meet the national emergency, are about to be restored, and the shilling a week cut from the pay of the conductors and motormen of the Metropolitan Electrical Tramways has just been restored to them.

### FROWN ON BONUS MARCH

The San Francisco county council of the American Legion has gone on record as urging all veteran organizations to refrain from supporting or participating in the proposed veterans' bonus march to Washington. Charges that the march is being instigated and financed by the Communist party for the purpose of embarrassing the government led to adoption of a resolution opposing the march.

### Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt Discourages Sweatshop Patronage

Women consumers who buy the products of sweatshops are making it impossible for good manufacturers to live up to decent standards of production, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt told the District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs at a luncheon meeting in Washington. She added: "Extraordinary things have come out in the last few weeks as to the wages women and children are working for at present for unscrupulous manufacturers, as low as 2 cents an hour, making a wage that no one can live on, and making it almost impossible for good shops and manufacturers to live up to standard. Whatever we buy, we should see that it is not made of the blood of our citizens."

### PEQUOT MILLS STRIKE

In protest against the demands of the management that they operate twenty-four looms each instead of twenty, nearly 2000 textile workers employed by the Pequot Mills at Salem, Mass., went on strike. The Pequot Mills is 100 per cent union, manufacturing the well-known Pequot sheets and pillow cases. The Pequot employees are members of the United Textile Workers of America.

If the twenty-four-loom system were adopted about ten operators would be thrown out of work, the workers say.

The Danvers Bleachery at Peabody was affected by the strike.

### COMMENDS GOVERNOR ROLPH

Because he vetoed county government bills which cut the wages of public employees below a living wage standard, the San Francisco Building Trades Council at a recent meeting adopted resolutions commending Governor Rolph "for his just, patriotic action." The bills were passed over the governor's veto by the Legislature.

### WIFE OF A. J. BERRES DEAD

Daisy Riley Berres, wife of Albert J. Berres, former secretary-treasurer of the Metal Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, died April 20 at Hollywood, Calif. The funeral was held in Washington, D. C., and was attended by many trade unionists, including members of the A. F. of L. Executive Council. Mr. and Mrs. Berres had lived in Hollywood since 1927, when Mr. Berres went to California to serve as a member of a committee set up to deal with relations between employers and the trade unions of the studio mechanics.

## THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK

SAVINGS COMMERCIAL TRUST

INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 10TH, 1868

One of the Oldest Banks in California, the Assets of which have never been increased by mergers or consolidations with other Banks

MEMBER ASSOCIATED SAVINGS BANKS OF SAN FRANCISCO  
526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

December 31st, 1932

### Assets—

United States and Other Bonds, (value \$64,171,686.00) on books at.....	\$ 61,081,697.82
Loans on Real Estate.....	73,596,959.27
Loans on Bonds and Other Securities.....	1,278,738.75
Bank Buildings and Lots, (value over \$2,135,000.00) on books at.....	1.00
Other Real Estate, (value over \$500,000.00) on books at.....	1.00
Pension Fund, (value over \$800,000.00) on books at.....	1.00
Cash .....	21,507,228.09
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$157,464,626.93</b>

### Liabilities—

Due Depositors.....	\$151,114,626.93
Capital Stock.....	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	5,350,000.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$157,464,626.93</b>

The following additional statement may be of interest to the Depositors of the Bank:  
The Earnings of the Bank for the entire Fiscal Year ending December 31st, 1932 were as follows:

Income .....	\$7,564,580.66
Expenses and Taxes.....	906,735.60
<b>Net Profits.....</b>	<b>\$6,657,845.06</b>

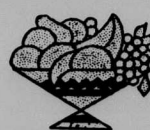
The above does not include Interest due on Loans but not yet collected

MISSION BRANCH ..... Mission and 21st Streets  
PARK-PRESIDO BRANCH ..... Clement Street and 7th Ave.  
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH ..... Haight and Belvedere Streets  
WEST PORTAL BRANCH ..... West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

Dividends on Deposits as declared quarterly by the Board of Directors, are Computed Monthly and Compounded Quarterly, and may be withdrawn quarterly.

this  
food  
question . .

One hears a lot about it,  
but there really isn't much  
to it...that is, not for those  
who know Hale's Food  
Shop. The quality of food,  
eight departments under  
one roof, the prices. It  
really pays one to come  
down town to do one's  
food shopping.



# HALE'S FOOD SHOP

FIFTH near MARKET STREET